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Report to the President for the Year, 1974-75

University of Michigan Law School

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Michigan University
Law School...

Report to the President of the University for the Year 1974-75



THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LAW SCHOOL



Report to the President of the University for the Year 1974-75

President Robben W. Fleming
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Mr. President:

With more glibness than prescience, I reported last year that the Law School seemed to be moving away from the dramatic days of the late '60s, when major curricular revisions and new admissions policies were adopted in response to society's increasing concern with the status of women, minorities, and the poor. Instead, I suggested, we were headed back to confrontations with such old dragons as straitened budgets and clamorings from outside the University for limitations on the autonomy of the Law School. In the event, I proved to be only half right. The ancient foes were there, as predicted, but in addition the year 1974-75 saw a revival of militancy among minorities, women, and other groups calling for still further changes in our programs and policies. Once again we witnessed the whole panoply of rallies, demonstrations, and picket lines, although this time, fortunately, these activities were characterized by an air of rationality and decorum that had not always prevailed in earlier encounters.

Last year I discussed at length the preservation of the law schools' autonomy and the maintenance of adequate funding for them. In previous reports my predecessor, Francis A. Allen, and I dealt with the specific problems of curricular reform, student admissions, and faculty recruitment, and with the overarching problem of safeguarding the integrity of legal education while responding sensitively to the assorted claims of society, individuals, and diverse groups. I have no desire to replot the same ground so soon, at least not in any attempt to turn up new generalizations about the law schools' common predicament. If you will indulge

me, therefore, I should prefer to offer a few observations from the more personal vantage point of a law dean who stands about midway between inaugural and valedictory.

Law school deans are not supposed to enjoy their jobs. Even if one did, it would be bad form to admit it. Since the odds are that, after only four years in the post, I shall find myself second or third in seniority among any group of ten deans I happen to be in, it's probable that a good many incumbents are in fact *not* all that enthusiastic about their positions. Before I go on to speculate why this may be so, and why the reasons may have some bearing on the broader questions of student discontent, the reshaping of the curriculum, and all the rest, I think I should make a small confession. Regardless of whether he (or she) relishes the daily routine, I do not see how the dean of a major law school can fail to realize that, deserving or not, he has been accorded the greatest honor that is likely to come his way during a professional career. He has been selected for leadership by a band of distinguished colleagues, and he has been provided a platform with a guaranteed audience for his views on any question of law or public policy which he has the wit and will to address.

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Still, deans quit. And they are resigning at a faster rate today than they were a generation or two ago. I am sure that the reasons are varied, and often manifold. Except in rare instances, I doubt that a school's budgetary difficulties, as such, are a principal cause, much as we might want university presidents and other central administrators to think they were. The recent trend toward appointing younger deans is probably part of the explanation for shorter tenures. Ordinarily, one doesn't enter the academic world to become an administrator; teaching and scholarship are the attractions. A person who becomes a dean at forty will feel that much creative work is being left undone. Yet there may be a growing uneasiness about one's capacity or inclination to return to the drudgery of compiling footnotes after a ten or fifteen year hiatus. As this realization develops, so may an itch for an early return to research. Two other reasons for decanal disenchantment may have wider implications for the whole of legal education, however, and those are the ones on which I wish to focus.

The first is a matter of trivia—a veritable mountain of trivia. Shortly after my initial appointment, Angus Campbell, our part-time colleague from the Institute of Social Research, told about a recent survey conducted among university faculty members and administrators. One question dealt with the sources of anxiety. Among teachers, the primary cause was found to be what was

termed “qualitative overload”—a concern that their work would not measure up to the exacting standards they demanded of themselves, and assumed their colleagues demanded of them. On the other hand, there was relatively little evidence of so-called “quantitative overload”—that is to say, teachers were seldom concerned about the amount, as distinguished from the quality, of their production. With administrators, it was just the other way around. They worried about meeting deadlines, about answering correspondence, about how much they were getting done—but hardly at all about how well they were doing, about the quality of their decisions. I have never repeated this account to a fellow university administrator without eliciting the same wry grin of recognition.

Despite the surface humor, there is a disturbing message here for academic administrators. We are being overwhelmed by an avalanche of paper, from the federal and state governments, from the University itself, from individuals and groups within and without the institution. We are caught up in a frantic round of travel and activity—much of it almost too pleasurable and beguiling—in the unaccustomed roles of fund-raiser, publicist, and emissary to the great and near-great. We lack the time for needed introspection. All this is true of nearly every university administrator, of course, but for deans of small, thinly staffed units like law schools, there is an extra wrench. Their jobs do not take them into a congenial headquarters company of fellow administrators performing similar functions; they are placed in an isolation booth to grapple with tasks their faculty colleagues do not fully understand, and they themselves do not fully credit. How many lawyer-scholars are prepared to give up the satisfactions of research, or the rewards of practice, for such an assignment? And how much will law schools stand to lose if deans cannot find a few hours now and then to ruminate with their faculties on the nature of the academic enterprise?

In my view, there is a second, still deeper reason for disquiet. An alarming number of students and others have come to doubt the adequacy of legal education, and they tell us so in no uncertain terms. The often strident challenges arise in two quite different quarters—among the idealistic reformists, who find the conventional curriculum deficient in “social relevance,” and among the practical, no-nonsense types, who think we should dispense with our fine-spun theories in favor of some realistic pointers on how to get on with the business of practice. As law faculties have fumbled uncertainly amidst the cacophony to fashion an appropriate response, there have been times when I have been tempted to lament, with

Yeats: "The best lack all conviction, while the worst/Are full of passionate intensity." But that would be unfair. We can hardly blame anyone for questioning our priorities, when a Nobel Laureate like Paul Samuelson is ready to join in one of the hoariest of complaints: "There is a conflict of interest, let us face it, between training people for a career and the creation of scholarly knowledge." Even that doughty champion of traditional research values, our former colleague Spencer Kimball, concedes that the law schools' "going operation has never been subjected to rigorous tests. . . . Let us then say . . . that the burden is on us all to prove that any of what we do in law school is worth doing." So far, legal educators have failed to provide a convincing justification for what they are about, or, alternatively, to face up to the need for fundamental change. Small wonder, then, that even the hardest incumbents of positions of supposed academic leadership occasionally lose their nerve, and shrink from the encounter. And if, as is likely, they happen to be persons who are by nature consumer oriented, the stress will be all the more painful.

4 While I wish Spencer Kimball well in his efforts, through a series of massive studies sponsored by the American Bar Foundation, to "see first what lawyering is and then how it can best be learned," I should not be surprised if in the end it comes down, here as in so much else, to a qualitative judgment, or even to a leap of faith. All I myself can do is testify to what I see, or at least think I see: with regard to even the practical strategies of the world, including the world of law, wisdom comes from those who have thought the hardest, not those who have done the most. In the eminently utilitarian endeavor of winning the big law suit, it is the theory of the case, not the trial hijinks, that prevails.

We must not fall victim to that heresy of modern man which Hannah Arendt describes: "In order to be certain one had to *make sure*, and in order to know one had to do." Whatever the mechanics in contemporary society may believe, contemplation remains the highest of man's activities, and law will not last long as the most intellectual of the professions if we lose sight of that truth. In saying this I intend no narrow applications; I wish only to espouse an attitude. I do not mean, for example, to decry such salutary developments as the increasing attention now paid clinical law in law school curricula. But there, too, for me, the principal merit of the clinical experience in the academic setting is the opportunity for expanded observation and study, rather than the participation in live events. The primary aim of law school, for which we must offer no apology, should be the enlargement of the life of the mind. That is the means

to the fullest, richest, professional existence, and, still more important, an end in itself. Again it is Hannah Arendt who says it all: "For if no other test but the experience of being active, no other measure but the extent of sheer activity were to be applied to the various activities within the *vita activa*, it might well be that thinking as such would surpass them all. Whoever has any experience in this matter will know how right Cato was when he said: *Numquam se plus agere quam nihil cum ageret, numquam minus solum esse quam cum solus esset*—'Never is he more active than when he does nothing, never is he less alone than when he is by himself.'"

FACULTY

During the 1974-75 University year, there were fifty-eight professorial appointees in the Law School. This total includes six visiting or part-time faculty members and one serving as President of the University. Not counted are five professors emeriti, as well as professors from other departments of the University who taught at the Law School. A sterling addition to our cadre was Allan F. Smith, who returned to full-time teaching after nine years as the University's Vice-President for Academic Affairs.

In the fall term, Professor Ronald J. Coffey of Case Western Reserve joined us to teach securities regulation. Another fall visitor was Professor Camille Paulus of Brussels Free University and the University of Antwerp, who presented a course in European contract law. Professor Ernst J. Mestmaecker of Bielefeld University, Germany, came in the winter term to offer a seminar in comparative antitrust law. In addition, Assistant Professor William James Adams of the University's Economics Department taught economic analysis and Roger Wotila of the Detroit bar assisted as a lecturer in the criminal appellate practice course.

Visiting professors in the summer term of 1974 included Florian J. Bartosic of Wayne State (labor law), Michael P. Dooley of Virginia (enterprise organization), Richard W. Effland of Arizona State (trusts and estates), John G. Fleming of Berkeley (torts), Joseph J. Kalo of North Carolina (clinical law), Leo Kanowitz of Hastings (family law) and Robert S. Summers of Cornell (commercial transactions).

Our burgeoning clinical law program was placed on a firmer footing with the appointment of Associate Professor Steven D. Pepe as its full-time director. Professor Pepe is a graduate of Notre Dame and the Michigan Law School. After a year clerking with Judge Harold Leventhal of the District of Columbia Circuit, he

worked in a neighborhood law office in Washington, and later pursued postgraduate studies at the London School of Economics. He then became a teaching fellow in Harvard's legal clinic. In addition to his responsibilities for our clinical program, Professor Pepe will handle a conventional classroom course on a regular basis.

Assistant Dean Bailey H. Kuklin resigned to accept a law teaching appointment at Tennessee, and Assistant Dean and Admissions Officer Jane M. Waterson resigned to enter private practice in Cleveland. Dean Kuklin was succeeded by Rhonda R. Rivera, a graduate of Douglass College of Rutgers University, and of Wayne State University Law School. Before joining us, Dean Rivera practiced law and was assistant dean and associate professor at Grand Valley State College in Grand Rapids. Dean Waterson's successor was Roger T. Martindale. Dean Martindale attended Brigham Young University and the Michigan Law School. After graduation he practiced with a prominent Phoenix law firm.

Dr. Robert S. Morison of Cornell University, a physician by training and a biomedical ethicist by inclination, became the first nonlawyer to deliver the annual Thomas M. Cooley lectures when he presented a series entitled, "Biology, Ethics, and Law: Can They Help Each Other?" Instead of sponsoring the customary week-long William W. Cook Lectures on American Institutions, the Cook Committee invited Professor John Rawls of Harvard's Philosophy Department to the campus to spend the entire academic year as a visiting professor. He taught a course and a seminar on ethics.

STUDENT BODY

A total of 1140 students attended the Law School during the regular 1974-75 session. They came from 246 colleges and universities, and from 57 states, territories, and foreign countries. Among them were 229 women and 122 members of minority groups.

The occasional wrinkles that developed in student-administration relations could usually be smoothed out with the help of an exceptionally patient and understanding Student Senate President, Terrence Linderman. A few of the many other significant figures among the student body were Mark F. Pomerantz, editor-in-chief of the *Michigan Law Review*; Edsell M. Eady, Jr., editor-in-chief of the *Journal of Law Reform*; John Kolinski, Campbell Competition chairman; Jeffrey Haynes, chairperson of the Environmental Law Society; Robert Wessely, president of the International Law Society; Susan Eisenberg and Christine Peterson, co-chairpersons of the Women Law Students Organization; Hurticene Hardaway and

Neilda Lee, chairpersons of the Black Law Students Alliance; Luis Guzman, president of La Raza Law Society; Terry Latanich, president of the Legal Aid Society; James T. Banks and Andrew H. Marks, co-chairpersons of the Legislative Aid Bureau; Douglas M. Tisdale, justice of the Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity; and Susan L. Bloch, who was cited for the most outstanding scholastic performance in the graduating class.

The final round of the annual Campbell Competition was presided over by Justice Byron R. White of the United States Supreme Court. The winning team consisted of William K. Black, Warren Harrison, Ronald K. Henry, and Marilyn Huff. The runners-up were James M. Davis and Mark A. Luscombe.

STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Our financial aid year ran from February 16, 1974 to February 15, 1975. During this period, the Law School dispensed \$955,175 in scholarships and loans to 422 students. This represented a remarkable increase of \$182,140, or 23.6%, over the \$773,035 supplied in 1973-74. To accomplish such a feat in a year of serious economic decline reflects much credit on our Financial Aids Officer, John A. Mason. A trend noticeable last year was extended in 1974-75, when over half the financial aid provided by the Law School took the form of loans rather than scholarships.

Another heartening development was a substantial increase in loans and scholarships from outside sources, which reversed the downward direction of the previous two years and more than offset a continuing loss of veterans benefits under the "G.I. Bill." All told 660 law students received \$1,875,158 from all known sources of assistance this year, as compared with \$1,685,196 in 1973-74. Outside funds came from state and federally guaranteed student loans through hometown banks, private foundations, the "G.I. Bill," and the work-study program.

ADMISSIONS AND PLACEMENT

The tidal wave of applications which has inundated American law schools in recent years seems at last to be ebbing. From a high of well over 5000 in the early '70s, Michigan was down this year to 4230 total applications for approximately 360 first-year places and a dozen or so transfer openings. Perhaps of even more significance, for the first time in recent memory there has been a dip in the quality of an entering class, as measured by such supposedly "hard" data

as Law School Admission Test scores and undergraduate grade point averages. The decline of course is minuscule. We are speaking, for example, of median differences on the order of 700 and 695 on the 800-point LSAT scale.

If college graduates are beginning to ease off in their surge toward law school, they may well be reacting to a slumping market for lawyers. Although such developments as expanding prepaid legal services programs for the middle class may make this a temporary phenomenon, for the time being about half the nation's law graduates are not going to be able to find employment in a legal capacity. Even at Michigan, which has been affected much less than other institutions, the placement record is down. By May 31, 1975, 273 of the 384 members of the senior class (counting August 1975 graduates) had secured positions. The placement rate was 70 percent, a drop from the 75 percent figure of a year ago. On a brighter note, Placement Director Nancy Krieger could announce that the total number of job opportunities was up from 1082 to 1224, and the number of individual interviews up from 6806 to 8668.

Once again, the largest single group, 178 (65 percent), went into private law firms. Twenty-four graduates received judicial clerkships, and an equal number chose federal or state government. Corporate legal departments, banks, and CPA firms accounted for 16. Another 13 went with legal aid, public defenders, prosecutors, VISTA, or public interest firms. The remainder were scattered among various graduate and fellowship programs, teaching and research, and JAG. Starting salaries in law firms ranged from \$10,500 to \$20,500, with the average being \$16,215. This represented a sizeable increase over last year's average of \$15,480.

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LIBRARY AND LAWYERS CLUB

Substantial progress was made in the preliminary phase of the capital fund-raising effort for the Law Library and the Lawyers Club. An enthusiastic Alumni Development Committee, chaired by John H. Pickering of the Washington, D.C. bar, helped in identifying and approaching potential major donors. Simultaneously, architect Gunnar Birkerts prepared and presented alternative designs for the new library, office, and seminar facilities.

Over the past two years, approximately \$250,000 went into renovations for the Lawyers Club. This included vitally needed plumbing, restoration of the Club lounge, and new beds, draperies, and carpets for the students' rooms. The bulk of the money for this project came from Law School alumni, although University Housing also contributed substantially.

During the 1974-75 fiscal year, Law Library holdings went over the 450,000 mark. The addition of 11,771 volumes brought the year-end count to 452,315. The total is one in which we can take justifiable pride, but the seven percent downturn in accessions this past year by comparison with 1973-74 is cause for concern. Even more troubling, the increasingly inadequate and often impromptu storage arrangements for our growing collection underline dramatically the urgency of the proposed library construction.

PRIVATE GIFTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Malcolm L. Denise of Dearborn rounded off his two years as National Chairman of the Law School Fund with a performance that broke every record on the books. The total of \$416,833 collected, the 4993 gifts received, the total of 4670 contributors, and the 40.9 percent of alumni contributing were all new highs in the fourteen-year history of the Fund.

Mr. Denise declared in his report to me: "Perhaps the most striking evidence of its alumni's appreciation of the Law School is the ease with which we get substantial infusions of new blood each year into the Fund's activities." In commenting on the record-setting, however, he spoke more guardedly: "In a world of escalating costs, that is not really moving forward. . . . To remain in the top rank of all national law schools, we need to do better." I responded: "For anyone in my office in times like these, it is reassuring beyond words to know that there stands behind the Law School a band as loyal and dedicated as the Michigan alumni. We may have to trim our sails a bit, but with the help of persons like you and all our other many friends, I know we shall ride out the storm."

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Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Theodore J. St. Antoine". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Theodore J. St. Antoine
Dean

December 31, 1975

Faculty Activities, 1974-75

Assistant Professor William James Adams participated in the Nijenrode Conference on Industrial Organization in The Netherlands. He served as a member of the Training Committee of the Council for European Studies. He was appointed to the Nominating Committee of the American Economic Association for 1975-76. He delivered a public lecture at Western Michigan University on "Multinational Corporations and the State of Competition." . . . *Professor Francis A. Allen* was named President-Elect of the Association of American Law Schools at the Annual Meeting of the Association in San Francisco in December 1974. He was elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Professor Allen delivered the David Baum Memorial Lecture at the University of Illinois on "The Quest for Penal Justice: The Warren Court and the Criminal Cases." He served as a member of the Law Center Consultative Committee of the University of Massachusetts, and spoke before audiences in Chicago, San Francisco, St. Petersburg, Washington, D.C., and Ann Arbor. . . . *Professor Layman E. Allen* delivered a paper on "Law, Policy, and Statutes" at the Conference on Law and Policy, York University, Ontario, Canada. He served as a member of the Council of the American Bar Association Section on Science and Technology, as a trustee of the Center for the Study of Responsive Law, and as a director and trustee of the Foundation for the Enhancement of Human Intelligence. . . .

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Professor William W. Bishop, Jr. continued as a member of the Board of Editors of the *American Journal of International Law*, as Honorary Vice-President of the American Society of International Law, and as Chairman of the Society's Panel on State Responsibility, which included presiding over a session in Washington, D.C., with a United States member of the International Law Commission, and coordinating research activities of the Panel. Professor Bishop also spoke on various aspects of international law to local student and lay groups. . . . *Professor Olin Browder* represented the Law School in the University Senate Assembly. . . . *Research Associate Elizabeth H. G. Brown* received an Award of Distinction from Rockford College, Illinois. . . . *Professor Robert A. Burt* continued to serve as Co-Reporter of the Volume on Child Abuse, Neglect and Dependency of the Juvenile Justice Standards Project, Institute of Judicial Administration-American Bar Association, as a Fellow of the Institute for Society, Ethics, and the Life Sciences,

Hastings-on-the Hudson, and as a member of the Committee for the Study of Inborn Errors of Metabolism, National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council. He was appointed a member of the Board on Maternal, Child, and Family Health Care Research of the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council. Professor Burt presented a paper on "Authorizing Death for Anomalous Newborns" at the National Symposium on Genetics and the Law, sponsored by the American Society of Law and Medicine and the National Genetics Foundation, and a paper on "Helping Suspect Groups to Disappear" at a Conference on Social and Psychological Factors in the Legal Process at the Battelle Seattle Research Center. He was a discussant at the National Academy of Sciences Forum on Experiments and Research with Humans. . . .

Professor Paul D. Carrington remained on the Executive Committee of the Advisory Council for Appellate Justice. He was Program Chairman of the National Conference on Appellate Justice. He was appointed Chairman of a Rule 71A Commission, In re Sleeping Bear National Lakeshore, by the United States District Court for the Western District of Michigan. Professor Carrington was a consultant for Pennsylvania State University regarding law school planning, and for the Office of Economic Opportunity regarding an evaluation of Antioch School of Law. He served as Commission Witness for the Commission on Revision of the Federal Court Appellate System, and as a member of the Multi-State Bar Exam Civil Procedure Committee of the National Conference of Bar Examiners. In the summer of 1974 Professor Carrington was a Visiting Professor at the University of Texas School of Law, and in the winter and spring quarters of 1975 he was a Visiting Professor at the University of California at Los Angeles School of Law. . . . *Professor David L. Chambers* continued as Reporter for, and a member of, the Michigan Supreme Court Committee to Draft and Recommend Rules of Commitment. He served as Chairman of the Board of the Michigan Legal Services, Inc., and as a director of the Society of American Law Teachers. . . . *Lecturer Robert A. Choate* was a member of the Michigan Bar Association's Commission on Specialization. . . . *Professor Alfred F. Conard* participated in the ABA-AALS reinspection of Columbia University Law School. He was a member of the Corporate Laws Committee of the ABA Section of Corporation, Banking and Business Law. He served on subcommittees dealing with the Model Professional Corporation Act, and with amendments to the Model Business Corporation Act. Professor Conard was Chairman of the

University Committee on the Medical Center. He was a director of the Rotary Club of Ann Arbor and Chairman of the Ann Arbor Rotary Foundation Committee. From January 1 to June 30, 1975, Professor Conard was a Guggenheim Fellow. . . . *Professor Edward H. Cooper* was elected to membership in the American Law Institute. He delivered an address to the Judicial Conference of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit on "Standing in Environmental Litigation." He was Chairman of the Law School's Curriculum Committee. . . . *Professor Luke K. Cooper-rider* continued as a member of the University Budget Priorities Committee and of the University Tenure Committee. . . .

Professor Charles Donahue, Jr., was a member of the ABA Public Utilities Section, the Selden Society, the American Society for Legal History and the Society's Program and Nomination Committees, the Church History Society (Great Britain), and Société pour l'histoire du droit et des institutions des pays picards, wallons et flammands. Professor Donahue was also a member of the University Council on Ethics and Religion, the Committee on the University Values Year, and the Medieval and Renaissance Collegium Advisory Board. He was a Visiting Professor at Vrije Universiteit in Brussels during the 1975 spring semester, and a guest lecturer on the American Legal System in Ghent, and on Current Developments in American Antitrust Law in Brussels, Leiden, and Antwerp. He attended international conferences on legal history in Brussels, Ghent, Bergues, and Cambridge. . . . *Professor Harry T. Edwards* served on the Board of Governors of the National Academy of Arbitrators, and gave speeches on public employee labor relations and employment discrimination in Ann Arbor, Chicago, and Puerto Rico. He was a member of the University's Affirmative Action Committee, the AFSCME Public Review Panel, and the Council for the Labor Relations Law Section of the Michigan State Bar Association. He was also Vice Chairman of the AALS Section on Minority Groups. . . .

Professor Samuel D. Estep spoke on "Legal Ramifications of Remote Sensing" at an Engineering Summer Conference, and on "Remote Sensing and Human Values" at a Symposium on Space Observation presented by the American Association for the Advancement of Science. . . . *Adjunct Assistant Professor Edward B. Goldman* served as secretary for the Washtenaw County Building Board and for the Washtenaw County Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union. He was a board member of the Summit Medical Association (Ann Arbor) and the Washtenaw County Juvenile Court Vocational Rehabilitation Center. He also lectured

on Law and Psychiatry at the Forensic Center of Ypsilanti State Hospital. . . . *Professor Whitmore Gray* was again Visiting Professor of Law during the winter term at the University of Kyoto (Japan). He participated in a seminar on American Commercial law in Japan, and visited Law School alumni in Manila and Taiwan. In Taiwan Professor Gray addressed a meeting, attended by all the Taiwanese law school deans, on "Current Developments in American Legal Education," and also conducted a seminar for practicing lawyers on "The UCC and American Contract Law." . . . *Assistant Professor Thomas A. Green* served as Vice-Chairman of the Senate Advisory Review Commission. . . .

Professor Jerold H. Israel continued to serve as Reporter for the Michigan Bar Committee to revise the Code of Criminal Procedure, Executive Secretary of the Michigan Law Revision Commission, Vice-Chairman of the ABA Criminal Law Section Committee on Reform of the Federal Criminal Law, and Co-Reporter for the NCCUSL Committee on Uniform Rules of Criminal Procedure. Professor Israel was a discussant at the National Conference on Appellate Justice sponsored by the National Center for State Courts in the Federal Judicial Center. He spoke at the ABA-sponsored Law Teachers Conference on National Criminal Justice Standards, and at the Visiting Lecturer Program of the Wayne County Prosecutor. He was also a discussant on recent developments in the revision of rules and statutes governing criminal procedure before the rules committee of the Alaska Supreme Court, and an adviser to the Michigan House Judiciary subcommittee dealing with obscenity legislation. . . . *Professor John H. Jackson* served as Co-Chairman of the ABA Committee on GATT, Tariffs and Trade. He was a consultant to the United States Government on Trade Law Matters, and a member of the American Society of International Law Panel on International Trade Law Reforms. He was Chairman of the Law School's Personnel Committee. . . . *Professor Douglas A. Kahn* spoke on transfers to controlled corporations at programs presented by the Institute of Continuing Legal Education in Washington, D.C., and Detroit, and spoke on taxation of close corporations at ICLE programs in Bermuda and Detroit. . . . *Professor Yale Kamisar* served as a member of the Advisory Committee of the American Law Institute's Model Code of Pre-Arrest Procedure, and delivered a speech on criminal procedure at the Nineteenth Annual Judicial Conference of the Circuit Court, Court of Appeals, and Recorder's Court Judges of the State of Michigan, at Mackinac Island, Michigan. . . . *Professor*

Thomas E. Kauper remained on leave, serving as Assistant Attorney General of the United States in charge of the Antitrust Division. . . .

Professor Frank R. Kennedy remained as Chairman of the Uniform Commercial Code Committee of the ABA Banking and Business Law Section, Chairman of the Drafting Committee and member of the Executive Committee of the National Bankruptcy Conference. He also continued as Reporter for the Advisory Committee on Bankruptcy Rules of the Judicial Conference of the United States. Professor Kennedy was a Reporter on the Uniform Exemptions Act for the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, and was a member of the Committee on Accreditation of the ABA Section on Legal Education. He served as Co-Chairman of the ALI-ABA Conference on the proposed revision of the Bankruptcy Act as it relates to consumer debtors, was Program consultant and moderator of ICLE's Institute on Rescuing the Business in Trouble in Chicago, appeared as a witness before a Subcommittee on Improvements in Judicial Machinery of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, was a member of the ABA-AALS reinspection team for New York University and Chairman of the ABA-AALS reinspection team for the University of Maryland School of Law. He was a discussion leader at a Law School Admission Council meeting at Hilton Head, South Carolina. He was also Chairman of the Law School's Admissions Policy Committee. He gave speeches in Bermuda, Hershey, Atlanta, Ann Arbor, Honolulu, and Grand Rapids. . . . *Professor Richard O. Lempert* was a member of the Editorial Board of the *Law & Society Review*, a member of the Advisory Board for the Wetlands Ecosystems Project, and Chairman of the Law School's Research Committee. He served on three Rackham Ph.D. Committees and was a panelist at the Research Conference on Law and Society in Buffalo. . . . *Adjunct Assistant Professor of Law Steven D. Pepe* delivered an address to the Alumni Fund on teaching professional responsibility in a clinical law setting. . . .

Associate Dean William J. Pierce continued as Executive Director of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. He was a member of the Legislative Drafting Committee of the ABA, the Advisory Committee on State Relations of the University Senate, and of the University's Advisory Committee on Negotiations with Clerical Employee Unions. Dean Pierce was a consultant to the United States Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, Chairman of the Executive Committee of ICLE, Chairman of the Law School's Building Com-

mittee, and Secretary of the Lawyers Club. He was also a member of the American Law Institute, of the Committee on State Legislation of the Council of State Governments, and of the Council of the Probate and Trust Law Section of the State Bar of Michigan. He gave a speech on "Legislation Defining Death" in Cincinnati. . . . *Professor Marcus L. Plant* gave seven lectures to Medical School students in courses on professionalism. . . . *Professor Alan Polasky* was a member of various committees of the ABA Section of Real Property, Probate, and Trust Law, and was Vice-Chairman of the Section's Committee on the Migrant Client. He served on the Advisory Council on Appellate Justice and on the Michigan Society of CPA's Committee on Public Relations. He also was a consultant to the Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms. Professor Polasky spoke on evidence, estate planning, and tax law in St. Louis, Detroit, San Francisco, New York, Miami, San Diego, Tucson, Ann Arbor, Louisville, New Bedford, Minneapolis, Dallas, Columbus, Bloomington, Evanston, Grand Rapids, Flint, and various other cities. . . . *Professor Beverley J. Pooley* was a member of the University of Michigan Senate Assembly. . . . *Professor John W. Reed* served as Chairman of the Committee on Legal Education for the State Bar of Michigan, of the Public Relations Committee of the Washtenaw County Bar Association, of the Evidence Committee of the Multi-State Bar Examination Project, and of the Law School's Academic Standards and Incentives Committee. He was a member of the ICLE Executive Committee, of the Committee of Visitors of the Army JAG School, of the Board of Governors of the American Academy of Judicial Education, of the Committee of Visitors of Case Western Reserve University, of the Standing Committee on Continuing Legal Education of the AALS, of the University Committee on Studies in Religion, and of the Advisory Committee to the Board of Directors of the University Musical Society. Professor Reed also served as Reporter for the Supreme Court of Michigan Rules of Evidence Committee, trustee of Kalamazoo College, President of the Ministers and Missionaries Benefit Board of the American Baptist Churches, liaison representative of the ABA Section of Legal Education to the ABA Special Committee on Specialization, consultant to the University Medical School Honor Code Council, and hearing referee for the Michigan Civil Rights Commission. Professor Reed lectured on evidence, civil procedure, and other subjects in Houston, New York City, Boulder, Durham (New Hampshire), St. Louis, College Park (Maryland), Detroit, Ann Arbor, Flint, Grand Rapids, Lansing, Traverse City, San Diego,

Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and elsewhere. He attended professional meetings in Honolulu, Chicago, New York City, Charlottesville, and New Orleans. He was a moderator for ICLE's Twenty-Sixth Annual Advocacy Institute, and a speaker at the Biennial Convention of the American Baptist Churches in Atlantic City. . . . *Professor Donald H. Regan* read a paper on the enforcement of morals to the Yale Faculty Legal Theory Workshop. . . .

Dean Theodore J. St. Antoine was elected a Fellow of the American Bar Foundation. He was appointed to the Judicial Qualifications Committee of the Michigan State Bar. He continued as President of the Resource Center for Consumers of Legal Services, and as a member of the Steering Committee of the University's Office of Budgets and Planning. He completed his service as Chairman of the Michigan Governor's Workmen's Compensation Advisory Commission. He addressed various alumni and professional groups throughout the country, and renewed acquaintance with the Law School's two largest alumni bodies abroad by visiting and speaking in Japan (Tokyo, Kyoto, and Osaka) and the Philippines (Manila). . . . *Professor Terrance Sandalow* testified before the Commission on Revision of the Federal Court Appellate System, participated in a conference sponsored by the University of Miami Law School on "The Gold Clause Cases—Forty Years of Abrogation," and lectured on local government at a program sponsored by the University of Montana and the State Bar of Montana. . . . *Professor Joseph L. Sax* received the 1975 Environmental Quality Award from the United States Environmental Protection Agency. He lectured at Yale University, North Texas State University, the University of Detroit, and the Three Lakes Association, Bellaire, Michigan.

Professor Allan F. Smith served on the Executive Committee of the Institute of Public Policy Studies, the Board of Directors of the University Club, the AALS Committee on Government Relations, and the Committee on Title Standards of the State Bar of Michigan. He spoke before alumni groups in Grand Rapids and New York City and delivered the Law Day address in Jackson, Michigan. . . . *Assistant Professor Philip Soper* participated in the "International Seminar on the Right to a Human Environment," sponsored by the European Council on Environmental Law in Bonn. He was treasurer and a member of the Board of Directors of the Ecology Center of Ann Arbor, and a consultant to the Council on Environmental Quality in Washington, D.C., on "A Conceptual Plan for a Study of the EIS Commenting Process". . . . *Professor Eric Stein* served as a member of the Board of Review and Develop-

ment of the American Society of International Law, and of Panels on Trade Policy and International Responsibility of States of the American Society of International Law. He continued as a member of the Boards of Editors of the *American Journal of International Law* and the *Common Market Law Review*. Professor Stein served as a panel member at the Regional Conference of the American Society of International Law meeting on World Resources at American University. He visited El Salvador at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry as a consultant on problems of the Central American Common Market. . . . *Professor Peter O. Steiner* was on leave, serving as Visiting Professor at the University of Nairobi, Kenya, during the entire academic year. . . .

Professor G. Joseph Vining remained as Secretary and Director of the American Friends of Cambridge University. He was a member of the University's Senior Scholarship Committee. . . . *Assistant Professor Peter K. Westen* served as a reporter at the National Conference on Appellate Justice in San Diego, and continued as a member of the Board of Directors of the Washtenaw County Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union. . . . *Professor James J. White* delivered speeches before the Public Policy Forum on Consumer Complaints in Washington, D.C., the Whirlpool Company Conference in Ann Arbor, the Practising Law Institute in New York City and Dallas, the Purchasing Management Association in South Bend and Dallas, and the Construction Industry Manufacturer's Association in San Diego. He participated in programs sponsored by the Alabama ICLE in Point Clear, Alabama, and by the Michigan Bankers Association in Bay City, Michigan. . . . *Professor L. Hart Wright* continued as a member of the Advisory Board of the International Bureau of Fiscal Documentations in Amsterdam, The Netherlands, and as a member of the University's Committee on the Economic Status of the Faculty. He served on the Legal Activities Policy Board of Tax Analysts and Advocates (a public interest tax law firm in Washington, D.C.). Professor Wright spoke on "Professional Responsibility of IRS Personnel" before the Tax Institute at the University of Florida Law School.

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PROFESSOR JAMES J. WHITE

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